

WILSON OPPOSES PROPOSED PLAN TO RAISE INCOME TAX

Makes Known Attitude at Conference With Democratic Leaders.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS WILL MEET AGAIN TO-DAY

Preliminary Steps to Readjust Rivers and Harbors Measure.

BILL CALLS FOR \$58,000,000

Compromise Suggestion Removes Senate Disapproval of War Revenue Tax.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—President Wilson's disapproval to-day of the proposal to increase the income tax as a means of raising revenue to offset a Treasury deficit due to the European war, set Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee to revising their plans. They will re-open to-morrow the effort to draft a war revenue bill. The President made his attitude known at a conference with Democratic leaders in Congress.

Preliminary steps also were taken by Democratic Senators to-day to readjust the pending \$53,000,000 rivers and harbors appropriation bill, against which Republican Senators have conducted a filibuster, on the ground that it is framed on extravagant lines and that the \$100,000,000 war revenue bill would not be necessary if the new projects proposed in the bill were abandoned.

WAR DEPARTMENT ASKED FOR REVISED ESTIMATES

Senators who champion the bill have asked the War Department for revised estimates on the amounts absolutely necessary to carry on existing river and harbor works, and the most urgent new projects in anticipation of pruning the bill.

It was reported to-night that a conference between Republican Senators opposing the bill and Democratic leaders had been held at which suggestions were made for a compromise, paying the way for early adjournment and removing much Senate opposition to the war revenue tax.

Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee conferred informally to-day. They were not disappointed by the President's disapproval of their plan to increase the income tax one-half of 1 per cent and to decrease the exemption. The President's principal objection was said to be that such a tax was not immediately payable and, therefore, undesirable.

Chairman Underwood, who discussed the subject with the President, was inclined to agree with this view, and it is improbable that an income tax amendment will be proposed.

CIGARETTES PROBABLY WILL BE ADDED TO LIST

Cigarettes probably will be added to the list of taxable commodities already agreed to, such as beer, wines and rectified spirits. The bill now under consideration to make a tax on beer \$1 a barrel, which would yield \$5,000,000 that amount, together with \$10,000,000 from wines, \$2,000,000 from rectified spirits, probably \$5,000,000 from cigarettes, probably taxes on railroad freight, gasoline, automobiles, some proprietary articles and soft drinks, it is estimated, would yield the \$20,000,000 revenue necessary, particularly if it is determined not to appropriate all of the \$33,000,000 proposed for river and harbor work.

Representative Oglesby, of New York, in a letter to the committee, suggested a tax of 50 cents a horsepower on automobiles, not engaged in commerce, and a tax on golf balls. He estimated that \$20,000,000 could be realized from the automobile tax.

Official estimates, however, are \$15,000,000 on motor cars.

The proposal to put a general tax on railroad freight is the main question now before the committee. The real issue is said to be whether to make up the necessary balance of revenue by a tax on freight traffic or by increasing the tax on automobiles.

A levy on freight, it is estimated, could produce \$40,000,000 revenue, but there is considerable opposition to both. The question will be decided to-morrow.

PROMPTER NEWS TO AMERICA

Home Secretary McKenna Taken Charge of Official Press Bureau.

LONDON, September 9. (3:50 P. M.)—Home Secretary McKenna has taken charge of the official press bureau. He announced to-day steps had been taken to provide prompt transmission of news to the United States, and to the dominions. Everything passed by the censors for the first time, and McKenna could henceforth be sent anywhere in the world. Additional officers, Mr. McKenna continued, had been appointed on the staff of Sir John French, the commander-in-chief of British forces on the Continent, with the object of securing full information for publication.

McKenna declined to commit himself as to when war correspondents might be allowed to enter the zone of warfare. He said his army is operating in the country of our allies, he declared, "it is proper that in this matter we should be guided by their views."

The Home Secretary made this statement in the House of Commons.

Heckled regarding the holding up on the cable lines to America in speeches by Foreign Secretary Grey and Mr. Asquith, Mr. McKenna explained that the entire system of censorship had been reorganized, and that he hoped there would be no further cause for complaint.

MANNING INCREASES LEAD

Additional Returns in Favor of Anti-Bleed Candidate for Governor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 9.—Additional returns of the balloting yesterday in the second State-wide Democratic primary from scattered precincts practically every county increased early to-day the majority by which Richard L. Manning will be nominated Governor. Andrew Graham, an opponent of Manning, and Frank Shady as railroad Commissioner, with Manning, Betha and Shady having majorities ranging respectively from 10,000 to 38,000, the result shown early to-day cannot be changed.

Wyatt Akens's nomination as Congressman from the Third District was assured by an increased majority.

Oceanic Is Total Loss; Officers and Crew Saved

LONDON, September 9 (11:50 P. M.).—The official press bureau issued the following announcement to-night: The merchant cruiser Oceanic, of the White Star Line, was wrecked yesterday near the north coast of Scotland, and has become a total loss. All the officers and crew were saved.

The Oceanic made her last trip from New York to Southampton in August, arriving at the English port August 8. She was taken over by the British government and converted into an armed cruiser.

The Oceanic was built in 1890 at Belfast, by Harland and Wolff, Ltd. She was 985 feet long, and made her maiden voyage to New York in September, 1890, when she was recorded as a welcome in keeping with her distinction as the glens of the seas. She measured 17,274 tons gross.

MEMORIAL TO MRS. WILSON

Plan Laid Before President, Who Interposes No Objection. WASHINGTON, September 9.—Rev. Homer MacMillan, of Atlanta, secretary of the executive committee of the home missions board of the Presbyterian Church South, laid before President Wilson to-day a plan for a memorial to Mrs. Wilson, in the form of a fund for the education of mountain children of the South, in which Mrs. Wilson was deeply interested. The President interposed no objection.

Plans Soon to Be Made Public. ATLANTA, Ga., September 9.—The memorial to Mrs. Wilson, in the form of a fund for the education of Southern mountain children, was laid before a recent missionary meeting of the Presbyterian Church South at Montreal.

Women delegates who knew of Mrs. Wilson's activity in aiding Southern mountain children, discussed the memorial informally, and the home missions board of the church later made plans for the proposed memorial. These were laid before President Wilson in Washington to-day.

Officials of the board here to-day said that since the President interposed no objections, the plans for the memorial to Mrs. Wilson probably would be made public shortly.

D. A. R. TO RAISE WAR FUND

Society Will Aid in Relieving Wants of European Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—President Wilson received Mrs. William Cunningham Story, president-general of the D. A. R., in special audience to-day and accepted the offer of the society to aid in relieving the wants of European war sufferers. President Wilson advised the D. A. R. to send their contributions through the American Red Cross, which he declared the governmental medium for all such matters.

Mrs. Story immediately issued a circular letter to every State and chapter throughout the country, calling upon them to get their members to send their contributions to the special Red Cross fund to the National D. A. R. treasurer-general, to be donated to the American Red Cross.

RUSSIANS ON CONTINENT

Lapland's Passengers Tell of Troops Embarked at Southampton.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Further particulars of the Russian troops, transported by way of the Arctic Ocean, have landed on the continent, according to passengers and crew of the Red Star liner Lapland, which arrived to-day from Southampton. They reported that the Russians embarked on the Lapland at Southampton on the day before the Lapland left, and that the Russian troops that had departed by rail to other channels, had been in England. The Lapland brought back 800 Americans.

CURTAILMENT IN SERVICE

Pennsylvania Railroad to Take Off 65 Trains East of Pittsburgh.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—The Pennsylvania Railroad to-day announced that 65 trains would be discontinued on the East of Pittsburgh and Erie, beginning September 15. This is in addition to the usual fall reduction in the company's 118 passenger trains, and some weeks previous to the reduction in service was discontinued. The curtailment in service made earlier in the year, it was estimated, would result in a saving to the company of \$2,000,000 a year, provided the reductions remain in effect that long.

LEWIS RETIRES FROM RACE

Progressive Candidate for Governor Quits in Favor of Democrat.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—William Draper Lewis, who resigned as dean of the University of Pennsylvania law school to accept the nomination for Governor on the Washington (Progressive) party ticket, to-night announced he had decided to retire in favor of Vane C. McCormick, Democratic candidate. He declared the Democratic candidate represented the conservative and idealistic of good State government.

MRS. AMANDA WEEKS DEAD

Last Survivor of Those Arrested Following Lincoln's Assassination.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—Mrs. Amanda Weeks, last survivor of those arrested at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, and charged with having been implicated in the plot to kidnap him, died at her home here at the age of eighty-nine. She was at the home of Mrs. Surritt at the time of her death, and was said to have been marked when she heard the news: "Lincoln should have been shot long before." She was released after ten days in prison.

ALLIANCE NOT MODIFIED

Great Britain and Japan Still Will Act in Concert in Coming Campaign.

TOKYO, September 9 (11:15 A. M.).—The Japanese government announced to-day that Great Britain and Japan, France and Russia that the recent convention signed by the powers of the triple entente, in which it was agreed that none of the three would accept terms of peace without the previous consent of the other two, was not regarded as modifying the British alliance with Japan, with whom Great Britain acts in common in the conduct of the war or in the making of peace.

GATES FOR GOVERNOR

Nominated by Vermont Republicans in State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., September 9.—Charles W. Gates to-day was nominated for Governor by Vermont Republicans in State Convention. The convention adopted a platform endorsing the Republican policy of tariff legislation, and favored direct primaries and woman suffrage. Senator Dillingham was renominated for a fourth term.

DRIVING GERMAN BACK ALL ALONG BATTLE LINE

LINE OF TEUTONS NEAREST PARIS LOSING STEADILY

More Troops Hurlled on Flank to Give Retreat Further Momentum.

FRENCH IN SUCCESSION OF TERRIFIC ASSAULTS

Advance Is Slow, but General, in Furious Fighting in Centre.

MILLIONS OF MEN ENGAGED

Strategical Position of Allies Best Since Beginning of War.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) PARIS, September 9.—Marked French and British successes marked the fourth day of the great battle which is being fought along the concave line extending from Meaux to Verdun, with Vitry-le-Francois in the centre. On the French left, that part of the line nearest Paris, the Germans, though reinforced, have lost ground steadily, and General Joffre and Field Marshal Sir John French are hurling more and more troops on the German flank to give the German retreat further momentum. In the centre, that part of the line which extends through Laferre-Champenoise, Somme and Vitry-le-Francois, with the last named the theatre of the greatest activity, the French have pressed back the Germans in a succession of terrific assaults, in which the French artillery played a most deadly and effective part. The advance of the French is slow, but general, in the furious fighting in the centre. On the right of the allies, the exhausted German army has abandoned for the moment the attack on Nancy, which was made under the personal direction of Emperor William. In the Vosges and in Lorraine, the French official reports indicate that their troops are pushing forward.

THE GERMAN ARMY BEATEN

Despite the fact that the German right wing, which has hewed its way from Meaux to Paris in retreat, and that the German centre is being pressed hard by the allies, it must be remembered that in this, the greatest battle in history, 3,000,000 men are engaged, and order and discipline are retained. It will not decide the battle. It admits that the battle is at this stage of the battle to say that the Germans were beaten or disconcerted.

There is no doubt that the German enveloping movement has completely failed, and that the strategical position of the allies is the best since the beginning of the war, secure as they are in a favorable position near their own base. The French retreat on Paris was executed with such mastery of skill that after their orderly retreat the army still retains its full striking strength, and is much more favorably situated than the Germans for an offensive movement, because the latter have been forcing the fighting ever since their entry into Belgium, and their troops have suffered from the exhausting marches and the continuous fighting.

Lack of ammunition also has embarrassed the Germans. For this reason the invaders have been forced at several points along the 130-mile line to retreat to unfavorable ground, giving way before the more amply supplied allies.

INVADEES ARE NOT ENTIRELY ON DEFENSIVE

The invaders, however, have not been entirely on the defensive. At several admittedly weak points in the allies' lines, the Germans have made desperate attempts to break through, but owing to the valiant resistance of the French troops, they have been held in check. The German right wing, which is reported to be short of ammunition, but also short of food, and it is now believed to be hurrying to effect a junction with the German center, and to invade Belgium, where the German supply stations and lines of communication are intact.

If these armies succeed in uniting, they probably will split with that of the crown prince, the entire body throwing its support to the centre of the line to stem the French advance. Two German flags were captured in the course of the great battle, one of the colors of the Thirty-Sixth Regiment of German Infantry, being taken by a reservist named Gultward, who has been given the military medal for gallantry by General Gallien, commander of Paris.

Scores of British wounded arrived in Paris during the day. They all applauded the valor of the French soldiers, and all admired Field Marshal French. The general is constantly at the front, and is taking the developments calmly. He smokes cigarettes almost incessantly.

They assert that the French have captured many field and machine guns. German prisoners—800 of them arrived in Paris to-day—appeared fagged and weary, and the spirit they reflect seems far different from that of the invading army, which pushed its way to Paris in ten days.

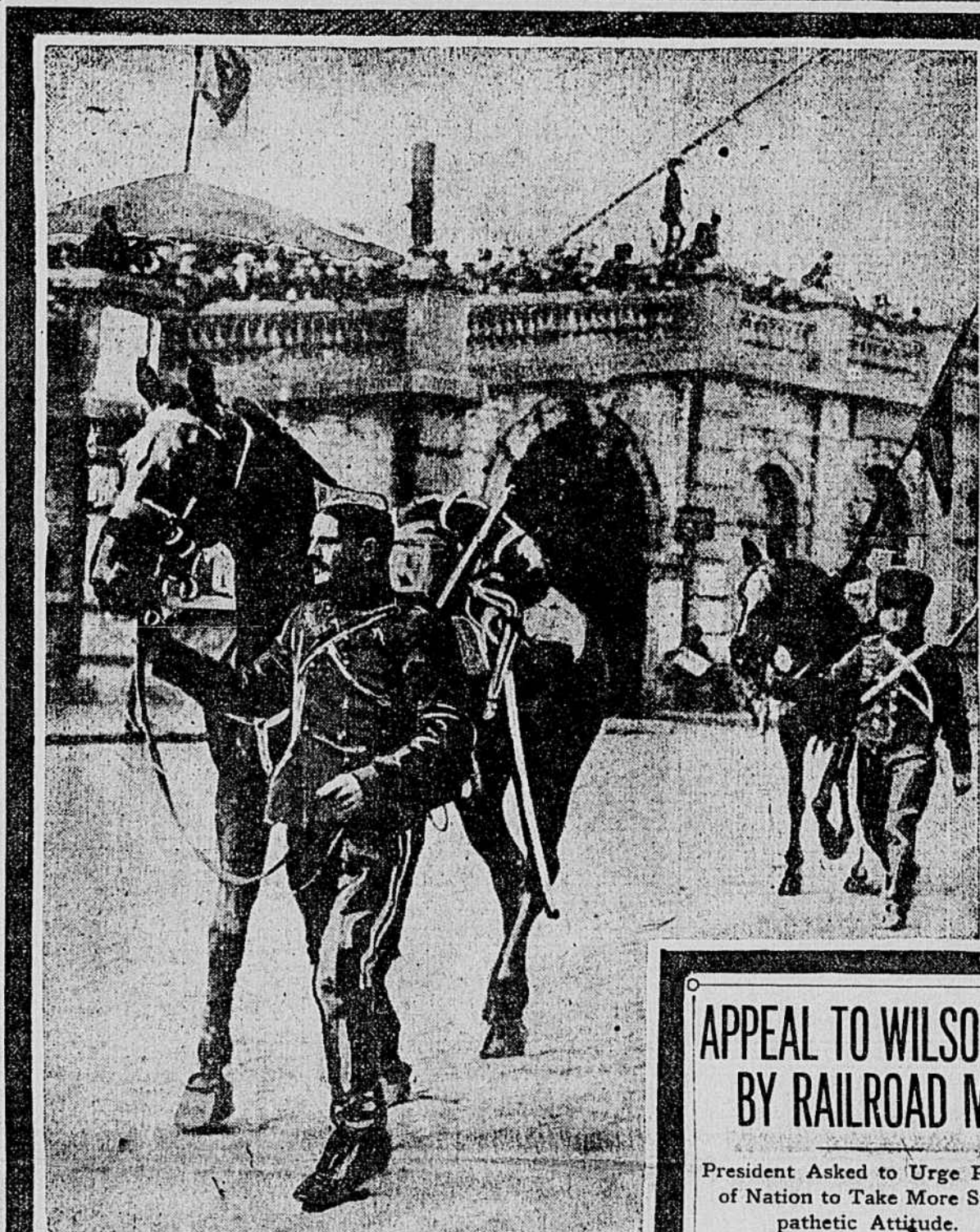
GAINS OF ALLIES

Specifically, the gains of the allies during the past two days have been as follows: The allies have gained ground all along the line of the Our and Petit Morin Rivers, and the British have driven the enemy back ten miles. Further to the right, near Montmirail and Sompuis, the gains have been only temporarily.

Still further to the right from Vitry-le-Francois to the east.

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BALTIMORE CENTENNIAL, SEPT. 6-15. Cheapest and most attractive route, via York River and the Bay. Round trip. Reserve staterooms.



BRITISH TANKS IN ACTION. COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD—N.Y.

KAISER SENDS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Protests Against Use of Dum-Dum Bullets and Participation of Belgian Population in War.

HEART BLEEDS FOR LOUVAIN

Lays Before American Executive His Contentions in Connection With Controversy Over Alleged Atrocities Committed by Germans.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—President Wilson to-day received a personal cablegram from Emperor William, of Germany, protesting against the use by the allied army of dum-dum bullets, and the participation in the war by civilians of Belgium. The message also expressed the German Emperor's deep regret at the destruction of the Belgian city of Louvain.

"My heart bleeds for Louvain," is one of the phrases the Emperor is understood to have used. He declared, however, that the population of Belgium had offered such resistance that his generals in many cases had found it necessary to administer severe punishment.

Contents of the message was closely guarded. No one at the White House or State Department would admit officially that it had arrived, even though the Copenhagen gave an outline of the dispatch early in the day. The reason for the secrecy was not divulged.

PRESIDENT NOT ASKED TO TAKE ANY ACTION

Persons who knew the contents of the message, however, declared it did not ask the President to take any action, but simply laid before him the Emperor's contentions in connection with the controversy that has arisen over alleged atrocities by the German army in Belgium.

The knowledge that an official commission was en route from Belgium to the German side of the case is believed to have prompted the Emperor to make personal explanation of the incident to Washington.

It is not known what reply President Wilson will make, but the attitude of the Washington government toward protests of this kind in the present war heretofore has been one of a neutral attitude.

The use of dum-dum bullets and the unnecessary destruction of property are prohibited by articles of The Hague convention. The only penalty provided for violating them is the imposition of an indemnity at the end of the war upon the countries guilty of such violations. Belligerents, therefore, are anxious to place their cases on record, so that at the final reckoning in the peace, councils will not terminate the war, appropriate consideration may be given to their claims.

At the French embassy denial not.

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FORTRESS OF MAUBEUGE CAPTURED BY GERMANS

Kaiser's Forces Take 40,000 Prisoners, Including Four Generals, and 400 Guns.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF VICTORY

Determined Onslaughts Have Been Going on for Week or More, and French Made Brilliant Defense. Spain Not Unfriendly to Germany.

BERLIN, September 9 (by wireless to the Associated Press by way of Sayville, L. I.).—Official announcement was made to-day that the fortress of Maubeuge, on the Sambre River, had fallen. The Germans took 40,000 prisoners, including four generals. Four hundred guns also were captured.

FALL OF MAUBEUGE

WASHINGTON, September 9.—The German embassy received a wireless to-day from Berlin saying: "General headquarters reports that Maubeuge has fallen, 400 guns, four generals and 40,000 prisoners captured. The message to the embassy adds that 'Ludwig Frank, the most prominent Socialist of the Reichstag, fell while storming the charges near Lunenburg on September 8, and Prince Friedrich Wilhelm Hohen was wounded.'"

The embassy received another message, which read: "The Spanish ambassador in Berlin strongly disapproved of Spain's unfriendly attitude against Germany and Austria, all Spanish party leaders being for strict neutrality. All the papers speak of the importance of the capture of Maubeuge."

"The German military railway lines are now free. The papers also speak of the 40,000 captured meaning the weakening of the enemy."

At Strasbourg, after a court martial session, the official statement was made: "The French authorities two months before mobilization organized Franc-tireurs (snipers) bands by distributing arms to civilians."

Maubeuge is a French fortress of the first class. It is situated in the department of Du Nord, about six miles from the Belgian frontier.

The German onslaughts on this position have been determined, and judgment from incomplete cable reports, they have been going on for a week or more. Dispatches from London, dated of September 6, said that part of the British expeditionary force in France was at Maubeuge, assisting the French garrison in its defense.

The German general staff announced in Berlin on September 6 that two of the Maubeuge forts had fallen, and that the fire of the German artillery was on that date being directed against the town, which was in flames. On the same day, an official communication given out in Paris said that Maubeuge continued its resistance.

A French official announcement.

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ALLIES WINNING IN PRELIMINARIES OF GREAT BATTLE

Germans Strike at Left and Centre, but Each Time Are Driven Back.

MOVEMENTS IN FACE OF FRENCH ARTILLERY

Russians Making Progress Against Austrians in Galicia.

ALL ENGLAND ENTHUSIASTIC

Men Joining Colors by Thousands, and Whole Forces of Empire Are United.

Germans Forced Back at Various Points

Latest official reports from the French government indicate that the offensive tactics undertaken in the last day or two by the allies have forced the Germans back at various points in the battle line, which extends from a few miles east of Paris to Verdun, a distance of about 200 miles.

Bordeaux reports officially that the British army has crossed the River Marne, and that the Germans have fallen back twenty-five miles. Efforts of the Germans to break the French lines on the Ourcq-River are officially reported to have failed.

Seemingly, the Germans are short of ammunition at the front, and are being driven back from positions in the French War Department officially announces that, "On the whole, the Germans appear to be beginning a movement of retreat."

The Russian and Austrian armies continue to oppose each other in a long-drawn-out engagement in the Lublin district, Russian Poland. An official statement issued at Petrograd declares that both Austrian and German troops have been dislodged from their fixed positions, and have retired towards the south.

The battlefield in France is that over which Napoleon fought in 1814, with intrenched camps on both wings and the centre. Paris covers the left wing, Chalons the centre, and Verdun the right, while mobile columns of troops are ready to join in the fighting wherever the line is threatened.

Vitry-le-Francois and Montmirail seem to be the points of the chief engagements, and there the carnage has been the heaviest. The allies aim at preventing the German turning movement, with a mass of troops composed of many army corps.

President Wilson to-day addressed a message to the British dominions and colonies, in which he protests that war was not of Great Britain's seeking, and expresses his warmest thanks for the assistance rendered by them.

Maubeuge, a French fortress, has fallen into the hands of the Germans, according to the report, the German took 40,000 prisoners and 400 guns.

The British official press bureau announces the wreck of the coast of the White Star liner Oceanic. Officers and crew were saved.

LONDON, September 9 (9:40 P. M.).—The allied armies continue to have the advantage, according to French official reports, in what only can be the preliminaries of a great battle extending from Meaux, northeast of Paris, to the fortress of Verdun, about 200 miles farther east.

The Germans, who have brought in reinforcements, are striking at the allies' left and centre, between Montmirail and Vitry-le-Francois, a front of from fifty to sixty miles, but each time they have been driven back.

This is not surprising to military men, as the Germans have been compelled to advance through the swamps of the Petit Morin, and then over bays of the extremely strong French position on the right. It is their only chance, however, and it is expected they will strike and strike again.

The Germans are bringing their reinforcements down from Chalons, on the roads leading to Fere-Champenoise, Soissons and Sompuis, in the face of the French artillery posted on the heights, which give the French a great advantage.

General Pau, who commands the centre of the French army in this district, is reported to be advancing north of Sezanne, towards the plateau commanding the centre of the whole battlefield. On his left the British force is driving the Germans across the Grand Morin and Petit Morin rivers, towards the Marne itself, while on the extreme left the French sixth army, advancing from Paris along the Ourcq River, has had further successes, and is threatening General Kluck's communications.

TO BREAK ACROSS RIVER. In the east the Germans so far have failed in their attempts to break across the rivers and through the hills of Argonne, between Vitry-le-Francois and Verdun, on the right wing of the allies.

Again, according to French reports, there has been no action against the Grand Couronne of Nancy, and in the Vosges and Alsace the situation remains unchanged.

All this favorable news has cheered the allies, but military critics warn the public that the battle has not been

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